WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1883.

Amusemente To-Day. arlena Institute Ha ster. American Institute 12 per 12 p Madison Signer Theories 116 and 4 P M.

People a Theatre—Pop. 2 and 4 P M.

People a Theatre—Pop. 2 and 4 P M.

Ban Francisco Minateria—4 P. N.

Bener's Painer Masteria—4 P. N.

Star Theatre—Frances da Minist. 4 P. N.

Biandard Treatre—The Mery Ducket. 4 (8 P. N.

Biandard Treatre—The Mery Ducket. 4 (8 P. N. Theatre Comique Mulligan Guard Picnic. SP. M. The Un Theatre-In Warterslow Klass, Ac. & P. B. Lony Paster's Theatre-Vim. S.P. H. End a Square Theatre—Crisks on the Heath. SP. M. While or Theatre—Hero. 2 and SP. M. Wallack's Theatre—Masks and Pares. SP. M. Bd Av. Thraire - The Danies 2 and 2 P. M. Eth Av. Theatre - Honey, 4 P. M. 14th Mt. Theatre-Yeders AP M 850 Mt. Theatre-New Jane Errs. & P. M.

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type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Vesterday's Elections.

Returns from the Ohio and Iowa elections are so meagre at this writing (1 A. M.) that it is impossible to state the result with certainty.

In Ohio the Republicans have made gains averaging about seven votes to each polling place as far as heard from. If this ratio is kept up throughout the State they will gain about 13,000 over the vote of last year, when the Democrats carried the State by 19,000 plurality. This will still leave FORAKER short of a majority; but the Republicans base their hopes of pulling through on the reduction of the Democratic majority in Cincinnati, where, it is claimed, the German vote was not so heavily against them as was predicted.

The Republicans gained less in the rural districts than they expected, and the Democrats were disappointed in their majorities in the cities, so that the party managers at Columbus at midnight were all astray in their reckoning.

It will probably take a count of nearly the full vote to determine the result, and the majority either way will be very small.

The temperance people mustered a large vote for the prohibition amendment, which appears to have been carried in most of the rural counties. It is probably beaten by the heavy adverse vote in the cities.

The Democrats have materially cut down the big Republican majorities in Iowa, but the Republicans have undoubtedly saved the State by a slender margin.

Publicity in Divorce Trials.

Mr. W. H. H. MURRAY, in a lecture delivered in this city on Sunday evening, declared it to be right that divorces should be obtained privately. "Every marriage cere-mony," he said, "is private if the particlpants wish it, and why not likewise every divorce?"

Because publicity is requisite in order to prevent fraud. The secrecy which surrounds livorce proceedings under the present practica facilitates collusion and the use of fraudulent and perjured testimony.

Take, for example, the case of a non-contested divorce suit, in which a reference is ordered to a referee to take proof of the facts and circumstances stated in the complaint. All the proceedings are usually conducted in private. The utmost opportunity is afforded for the success of false personation and the their cannel provisions with the fish, game, introduction of fictitious proofs; and even and other products of the region, so as to where the referee happens to be a very careful man, he may be misled by testimony, the | their scientific work they had been particu-

the trial took place in public. We believe in the publicity of all judicial proceedings. It is unfortunate that many diand scandalous disclosures; but it is better that these should be made than that fraudulent practices should be fostered by insisting upon secreey on sentimental grounds. Every divorce suit, whether contested or

uncontested, should be tried, not before a referee in private, but before a Judge regularly holding court in public.

The Judges cannot devote their time or atportance to the morals of the community.

France Gaining Ground in Tonquin.

The official advices from Salgon published by permission of the French Foreign Office may be viewed with some suspicion, but news emanating from the English colony at Hong Kong, which regards with no friendly eve the movement on foot in Tonquin, may be accepted as authentic whenever it is favorable to France. Now, according to the inrelieved of his command and the control of affairs has been assumed by the civil Com-Government seems to have an agent of rare dexterity and energy, who not only insists upon pushing active operations with more vigor than met with the approval of the military authorities, but knows how to supplement these aggressive measures by shrewd and successful negotiations. If it be true treaty of Hue from the Annamese ruler, he is preparing to transform the Black Flage into French mercenaries, he may be able to make France the actual possessor of the whole territory in dispute before China has made up her mind what course it behooves

It may, of course, be only a coincidence, but if so it is a lucky one for Dr. HARMAND'S reputation, that the supervision of the military by the civil authorities has been followed by a striking change for the better in the strategic and political situation. This change is the more remarkable because the inundated condition of the Tonquin delta seemed to interpose a serious obstacle to further aggressive action on the part of the French. Gen. Bouer, it is understood, was removed from his post at Hanoi because he refused to risk any more operations in the field at this senson with the forces at his disnosal; and the disastrous repulse of his advance in the direction of Sontoy may have soamed to some observers to justify his caution. But all the successes of the French in Farther India have been won by men of the daring temper of GARNIER and RIVIERS, men who did not believe in waiting for an indisputable preponderance of force before | journey in the northeast. His party de-

her to pursue.

striking a blow, but who, by the headlong rapidity and recklessness of their movements bewildered their opponents and impressed the Asiatic mind with a superstitious terror. There are doubtless not a few such hardy spirits among the younger French officers now serving in Tonquin, and the singular alteration in the aspect of affairs is perhaps partly explicable on the theory that Dr. HARMAND, who, as a civilian, would care little for military red tape, has called these young men to the front.

The facts indicate, at all events, that, whatever the cause, the resistance to the French occupation of the Bong-kol region, which looked so formidable a few weeks ago, is tending to collapse. Not only has the French Commissioner succeeded in making the Annamese King adhere firmly to the treaty of Hué, by which he virtually placed himself under the protection of France, but, notwithstanding the non-recognition of his title by China, the authority of this ruler seems to be generally acknowledged throughout the Annamese dominions. Upon the arrival of his envoys conveying nutbentic intelligence of the new relations between Annam and France, most of the Tonquinese mandarins appear to have obeyed his orders; and it is probable enough that the Black Flags, learning that they can no longer look to Annam for pay, will evacuate Sontoy and fall back on their strongholds n the north. Nor is there anything improbable in the report that Dr. HARMAND has proposed to the Black Flags to cooperate with he French forces. The other band of Chinese refugees, who, after their separation from their fellow exiles, became known as Yellow Flags, have been for some time in French pay, although Gen. BOUET did not ind them particularly useful in his calamitous encounter with their countrymen. But whatever attempts are made to buy the assistance or the neutrality of the Chinese free lauces, a great deal will have been gained by the evacuation of Sontoy, for a glance at the man will show that to assailants from the north and northeast-and of course the Chinese would have to attack from this quarter—this place and Bacninh are the keys of the whole delta. That Dr. HARMAND looks upon Sontoy as already virtually won may be inferred from the report that all the French forces are being massed for an assault upon Bacninh, which is apparently now occupied by a body of Chinese regular soldiers. It is no easy to understand by what authority these troops are in that town, or how they

is acting as the mandatory of the King of Annam, who has never, so far as we are ye informed, requested aid from the Middle Kingdom The bold policy initiated by Dr. HARMAND might, if resolutely carried out, recover all the ground lost by a long series of vexa tious delays and blunders, and leave the French and Chinese diplomatists nothing to dispute about. If the whole of Tonquin were once occupied by the French forces, it is hardly to be supposed that any French Cabinet would give it up without fighting; and however exasperated the Pekin Government might be at the failure of its manœuvres, I would probably, after some blustering, recognize accomplished facts. Neither Sontoy nor Bacninh, however, is yet in Dr. HAR-MAND'S hands, and it remains to be seen whether his energetic course will be sustain-

got there in the face of China's assurances

that no part of the army stationed on her

southern frontier had been permitted to en-

ter Tonquin. On whatever theory their

presence is to be accounted for, Dr. HARMAND

purposes to make them prisoners, and he

will technically have a right to do so, for he

Ray and Schwatka.

ed by the FERRY Cabinet and the Chamber of

It is understood that Lieut. RAY was no only surprised but much dissatisfied at finding that the relief schooner Leo had brought him imperative orders to abandon the Point Barrow station forthwith and return to Sar Francisco.

This feeling was natural. The Point Barrow party had passed two years in comfort and health; they had lacked nothing that obtain a nutritious and satisfactory diet. In true character of which would be exposed if | jarly successful, having taken more than 6,000 observations of the aurora and prosecuted unremittingly all their magnetic work. Lieut, Ray had gone out in 1881 under orders vorce suits to some extent involve painful to remain until the summer of 1884, and he was therefore chagrined at being called back

twelve months earlier. There were some elements in the case, howover, which Lieut. RAY, in his Arctic exile, could not know. To begin with, the premature breaking up of the United States stations, and accordingly of the stations established by other countries, may have been due less to what was occurring in the polar regions than tention to anything which is of greater im- to the performances of HAZEN and HOWGATE in Washington. The truth is that, after the scandals connected with Howgate's thievery and the quarrels between Gen. HAZEN and his subordinates over his methods of bullying them, Congress was indisposed to give to the Signal Service the large appropriation it demanded for the present year, and the polar stations were naturally the first to suffer from the enforced retrenchment. Besides, the Jeannette calamity and the disasters and expenses connected with it information lately received from this source, clined Congress and the people, as well as the prospects of the French in Tonquin have the Signal Office itself, to have the Point decidedly improved since Gen. BOURT was | Barrow and the Lady Franklin Bay parties called home a year before the time originally fixed. When that course was taken, other missioner. In Dr. Harmand the French | Governments that had established like stations issued similar orders.

Accordingly, Lieut. Ray's present proposition for establishing a permanent station at Point Barrow is likely to find less favor in Congress than it would have done had there been less anxiety of late about the fate of GREELY and a less general disposition to that, after extorting the highly advantageous give no more Government aid either to polar expeditions or to colonies. The argument of Lieut. RAY is a strong one, and his project a few years ago would have been almost sure of success. Some of his statements on the subject are really startling. That fifty whaling vessels, worth, perhaps, with their cargoes, five million dollars, have been lost within a hundred miles of Point Barrow; that in the year 1877 alone twelve vessels perished there, with all on board; and that "since the station was established, two years ago, over fifty lives have been saved," are assertions that lend an importance to the Point Barrow station wholly apart from any value it may have for scientific observations. Lieut. Ray is reported to have said that the twelve crews lost in 1877 "would not abandon their vessels, knowing there was nothing on the shore; but had the station then existed, it is probable that all their lives would have been saved." Nevertheless, his project of a per manent Arctic colony, even in so safe a post tion, is broached at an unfavorable moment Lieut. Schwatka, who also returned to San Francisco in the Leo, must have a story of adventure to recount almost equalling in interest and far surpassing in practical importance the narrative of his famous sledge

scended the river Yukon a distance of over 1,800 miles, to its mouth, performing the journey on rafts. He will probably have much to say of the great river of Alaska, about which hitherto comparatively little has been known.

The Reception of Lord Coleridge. A reception in honor of Lord Colerings is to be given by the New York State Bar Association, at the Academy of Music, in this city, to-morrow evening. Chief Judge RUGER of the Court of Appeals will welcome his trans atlantic brother; Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS will follow with an address; and Baron Columnia will then acknowledge the cour

tesy shown him by the bar of the State. Lord COLERIDOE enjoys the distinction being the first person who has ever held the office of Lord Chief Justice of England. Until 1875 there was no such office, and th two separate courts, the Common Pleas and the Queen's Bench, each had its own Chief Justice. The latter, it is true, was popularly known as Lord Chief Justice of England, but still that title did not in reality exist. As Lord COLERIDGE himself, on one occasion, told his entertainers at Exeter:

"No man in Devonshire or otherwise could hold the office I hold before 1875. Although no doubt many of my great and distinguished predecessors assumed the title—Lord Coxx did it, as he found out to his cost—yet, as a matter of fact and history. I believe the patents of the Queen to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench were uniformly in this form granted by the Crown, and I am the first person only because I happened to be the first Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench since the crea tion of the indicature to whom it has pleased the Queen to grant the title by patent of Lord Chief Justice of Eng-

The grandfather of our visitor, Capt. JAMES COLERIDGE, was a brother of SAMUEL TAY-LOR COLERIDGE, the poet, and Lord COLE-RIDGE's father was at one time Recorder of Exeter and subsequently a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. The virtues of the family were thus happily summed up by Lord SELBORNE, the present Lord Chancellor of England, on the occasion of a luncheon given by the Mayor and Council of Exeter to him and his host when he was visiting Lord COLERIDGE at Heath Courte

"My friend the Lord Chief Justice Lord Corsurpas, for a long time and in many ways, has contributed new lustre to his native county, and ne now fills worthily, and with the consent and approbation of all men, as great and as high an office as any man can be cafted upon to fill. Lord Colssions has further the singular and happy distinction that he is not the only one of his name who has added to the honor of the county of his birth. His noble father—a man noble in every sense of the word —also did great and distinguished judicial service with which can adorn, all the virtues which can dignify hu man pature and all the gracious and delightful qualit

which can endear a man to those who know him.

"There is another distinction of the family which I
believe I may call unique. You may all call to mind cases of two generations in which the same name has heen in a greater or less decree illustrions, but this is a case of three generations, for not only have we the grea-Judges, but the great poet in the generation before them one of those kings of men who, more than Judges and ore than statesmen, permanently influence the mind of the world. He also bore the name of Congrings.

Lord Coleridge is a tall, large-framed man, with a kindly face, and a modest, unarfeeted bearing.

The warnings and arguments against seeret societies which are contained in the late Pastoral Letter of the Cardinal and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church will be re garded by every good citizen as wise and just, so far as they are directed against dark lantern associations here, organized for political purposes or to burrow underneath the surface of society to disturb and upset its order and peace.

Such conspiracies, the Pastoral Letter ruly says, " are dangerous everywhere and evil everywhere; but among us they are worthy of contempt, because entirely lacking in any plausible justification." The following piece of advice, too, deserves the careful consideration of all social and political agitators, whether they are under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishops or not:

"The laws of the republic are just and equitable. Let s obey them faithfully, for they are the bulwark of ou reedom. If we have grievances we can appeal to pul-c opinion and to the spirit of fair play and justice which characterizes the American people.

Liberty was earned for us at too terrible a price to be imperilled by secret combinations ch depend for their existence on the d struction of the freedom of the individual, and bind him with heavier fetters than even

those the old tyranny forged. In this free land, the Pastoral Letter wel says, there is no excuse for such conspiracies. "Men can here give full expression to their convictions and aspirations, and labor to attain them in the clear light of open day. If what they propose will not bear discussion by all the people, it is not worth consideration. The end desired by the few would be injurious to the many-to the whole, indeed.

Only by adhering to the principles and methods of liberty can the boundaries and blessings of liberty be extended and

It seems rather odd that in Wyandotte county, Kansas, right on the stamping ground where old John Brown railled his followers to fight the Border Rufflans, a colored man should be compelled by a masked mob to take an oath to remove his children from a public school. The soul of the old abolitionist, which is popularly supposed to be on the grand march should swing around that way with all haste.

At sundown this evening begins Yom Kip pur, the Jewish Day of Atonement. There will be not only services in the synagogues at night, and throughout Thursday, but total abstinence from food for twenty-four hours. Acts of penitence, the reparation of injuries done to others and forgiveness of wrongs, are the prescribed prelimmaries for obtaining pardon from Heaven through prayer and through pledges of amendment. In some countries the actual process of going about from house to house to offer and ask forgiveness of offences is much more in vogue than here; but in all lands You Kippur is strictly observed in its essential

Six more jurors were obtained in the BRADLEY-SESSIONS bribery case yesterday, and the rest will probably be secured to-day. It is not likely that all the panel will prove to be as innocent of the "forbidden and abhorrent forces" at work in Albany in 1881 as was Juror Goodfellow: but it would not be surprising if there are others besides himself who do no know who our present United States Senators are. A man might have traversed the politica history of the country pretty thoroughly with

The Brooklyn Bridge is a profitable investment after all, and will never lose its grip upon the popular heart. No amount of indebtedincurred by New York and Brooklyn in behalf of that great work can be too large when the scope and object of it are considered; and they are now evident. The bridge was built so that the trustees could walk and ride over it free. It is at once a triumph of engineering and of free passes.

The Town Board of Pawling has done well o offer a reward for the arrost of the villains who wrecked the house of John Brill with dynamite, and also shot and mortally wounded GOUMER, one of its inmates. Supplied with synamite cartridges, which can easily be obtained, so general is their employment in plasting, a gang of desperadoes might terrorize a neighborhood. Men who would be willing to risk their own lives in seeking to put down ruffians and outlaws may dread to expose their households to the general slaughter which is

sure to follow when revenge is successfully sought by the use of dynamite. Crimes of this character should accordingly be punished with special energy and at all cost, in the interes

We are surprised to hear our esteeme Blue Grass contemporary, the Courier-Journal, carry the absurd idea of a distinction of classes here so far as to describe the murders per-formed by Southern aristocrats as "high class murders." How can there be a high class murder when there is no such class in this country from which the murderer can come?

The ballroom in some parts of the South and West is becoming as dangerous a place of esort as the sanctuary. On Saturday night sione three murders were committed at dance parties in as many different places-one in Kentucky, one in Indiana, and one in Georgia Moralists who are accustomed to decry the deadly dance might gather some recent statisties to show its deadliness in a literal as well as metaphorical sausa.

The Internal Revenue Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Mr. Randall's peeches in Ohio, wherein he took ground for he extinguishment of the internal revenue system, has not lessened the perplexity of the Republican managers on the subject. attitude to take has for some time been a trou plesome question. With millions on million in the Treasury that are not needed, why should not these taxes be wiped out? Were Congress, as it should before Christmas, to re peal the internal revenue laws, the most po ent political agency in the hands of the Re publicans would be destroyed. The revenue is not needed, and the machinery is most per nicious. The collection of the tax gives em ployment to an army of officials. How to manage it with reference to the grand reckoning of the Presidential campaign is troubling Repub-

lican leaders not a little. But there is no doubt how the Republican policy will be shaped in the forthcoming official reports. It will favor these taxes. This is no time to dispense with the machinery or turn out the army of officials. Besides, the Whiskey Ring, between whom and the Administration there is an understanding, are opposed to the removal of the tax. That done the whiskey monopoly would be ended. Viewing the ques tion in this aspect, a high revenue official was emphatic in expressing the belief that the whisker tax would not be touched. At the same time, the extension of time for paying the tax and the ultimate relinquishment of its payment will be favored. The policy will be to manage the question in the interests o whiskey.

This, there is good ground for believing, is to be the Republican Administration policy at the coming session.

From the Shelly Volunteer We sincerely believe that if the will of the plain people could be ascertained to-day i would be found expressing a desire that Ho man and men like him should be brought to the fronten the coming battle with intrenched corruption and corporate monopoly. Despite the sneers of affrighted Republican newspi pers and selfish machine politicians in the Democratic party, the masses of the people ar fixed in the belief that the homespun Indiana Congressman at Aurora is one of the first o living statesmen. If the old ticket refuses to run next year, William S. Holman is the man of destiny.

Politics in Western New York.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 8.—To the average mind Republican politics, as administered in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, particularly in Chautauqua, by onals who crowd into conventions and me lize nominations, often become incomprehensible. Re-publicans themselves that manage nominations and elec-tions hold no man so bankrupt in public character and popularity as to be in any danger of defeat in these parts so long as candidates can rely upon a normal party ma-jority of 4,000 and upward. If one or two sections built bad nomination, Republicans are yet strong enough to elect even the most unfit aspirant set un for public sun port. Some Reunblicans at times lament the strength of winnow the chaff and riff-raff that now choke the integ

rity of their organization.
Of late leading Republicans in Jamestown have ob served the low character of their conventions, and, in Puriton phrase, feltible prickings of conscience. In their awakenings to truth, justice, and a moral sense, the and our village of near 13,000 people appear to have in-arred the hostility of convention riggers. To punish recreant Jamestown, the late Republican

County Convention took away our Special Judge, and set up a Dunkirk lawyer for this office. The deviltry of this change is self-explanitory. Dunkirk is the extreme north of the county, and Jamestown is thirty north of the county, and Jamestown is thirty inlies and over away in the extreme south. Lawyers and litigants must now, at the expense of time and travel, go to Dunkirk from here to obtain every Judge's order, no matter how simple the matter, while the chief legal business of the county originate in Jamestown convenience of the county originates in Jamestown convenience of the profession and to save expense in litigations. Now the object of the law has been defeated by our doubty convention. Fredomia and Dunkirk, within a radius of three miles, enjoy all of our judiciary, a Supreme Court ludge, a Cointy Judge, and are, if elected, to be further honored by the presence of a Special Judge, all packed into one corner of this extensive and extreme western county of Chautauqua as compactly as herring and sardines. The ostcome, of course, is great wrath in this section. Editors, Republican and Democratic, lawyers of wintever politics, and others are choled till they are furity black in the face with rage. Our Republican Delty Ecrating Journal unkers as square bott and recommends to the proscribed towns to go to the poils and vote for our townsmin, Judge John Kinneys—a full-blood and security for the future. The Journal feels that the Convention has insulted Jamestown, and that while in juries may be forgotten or forgiven a deliberate insult cannot be so atoned. As the Journal remarks, there are no politics in this Special Judge disruption case. It is publicans pure and simple as an act of retaination. ver away in the extreme south. Lawyers and litigants

A Strange Story of Missouri.

From the Springfield Herald. On Monday evening, the 24th inst., Mr. T. G. Childers and Mrs. Lucinda Phillips were married at the latter's residence on Division street. This is their second wedlock with each other, and the story of sheir separation and final reunion after twenty years in equal in ro mance to that of Enoch Arden.

mance to that of Enoch Arden.

Mr. T. G. Childers and Mrs. Lucinda Tatem were first
married in their native county, Franklin, in 1836, and
lived together until 1861, when the husband joined the Southern army in response to a call for volunteers. Soon he was made prisoner by the enemy, who kept him for a while in St. Louis, and finally sent him to Alton. III., for keeps. After sixteen months of capitivity he was ex-changed, and resumed his duties as a Southern soldier. emaining in the army till the close of hostilities in 1865 when, like a dutiful husband and father, he returned to his wife and little children, but sad changes greeted him. The husband had been reported killed in the terrible struggle of Yicksburg, and his wife, after long and terriole waiting, was forced to give credence to the story, and subsequently found solace in the love of a Mr. Phil-lips, whom she had known from childhood. True to the vows of long ago, she was louth to bury the first love.

scure of long ago, she was loath to bury the first love. Still she was a woman, and therefore to be won, and so it was, the soldier husband returned from the dangers and privations of war to find her whom he had vowed to love until parted by death, the wife of another. He married again in 1865, but his second wife died three years later. In 1875 he married a third time, but was again robbed by death of his consort one year afterward. About a year ago Mr. Phillips died, leaving Childers's first wife in widowhood. Mrs. Phillips has a brother residing in Prankin. Whom she visited not long hnother residing in Franklin, whom she visited not long since, and at whese house she chanced to meet Mr. Childers, her first husband. They met as friends, but their friendship quickly warmed, the love of twenty years ago returned, and, though not so fervent as in the earlier dream of youth, it was not wanting in earnest de votion. The second marriage to each other occurred on Monday evening, the 24th inst. in the presence of their families, respectively and collectively. The bride and groom, though eprinkled with the silver of time, seem happier for the sorrow they have known.

A White Hecord.

From the Sheiby Volunteer. During twenty years of service in Congress William S. Holman has not given a bad vote or said a foolish thing. What public man can show a whiter record than this?

Must It be One of these Two

From the Globe Democrat. The two men who appear by common consent to come more near filing the requirements for Presi-dential candidates than any one class are President Arthur and Senator Edmunds

Movements of British Troops. HALIPAL Oct. 9.—A troop ship sailed Engiand to day with the Eighty-seventh Regimes Bermuda. These she will bring the Royal Irish to Halifax, and take home the Royal Manster Fus-

A NEW WATERWAY IN ALASKA.

Lieut. Storey Discovers an Important and Bitherto Unknown River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 .- Lieut. Storey, who went up on the last trip of the revenue steamer Thomas Corwin to distribute among the Tchuckchees of Alaska the \$5,000 worth of presents given by the Government, reports the discovery of an immense river hitherto un known. The river had been vaguely spoken o by Indiana to former explorers, and Lieut. panied by one attendant and an interpreter, he went inland from Hotham Inlet in a southeasterly direction until he struck the river. He
traced it to its mouth, a distance of lifteen
miles, where he saw such huge pieces of floating timber as to satisfy him that the stream
must be of immense size. He retraced his steps
for 50 miles, where he met natives, from whom
he learned that to reach the head waters of the
unknown stream would take several months.
The Indians told him that they had come down
the river a distance of 1,500 miles to meet a fur
trader, and that it went up higher than that.
Having no time to go further, Lieut, Storey returned. It is his opinion that the discovery of
this river accounts for the large quantities of
floating timber in the Arctic Ocean, which has
popularly been supposed to come down the
Yukon River. The Indians stated that the river
in some places is twenty miles wide. It lies
within the Arctic circle, but in August, when
Lieut, Storey was there, he found flowers and
vegetation not hitherto discovered in so high a
latitude. He has forwarded his report to the
Secretary of the Navy, and hopes to be permitted to go back and continue his explorations. went inland from Hotham Inlet in a south

SCHWATKA'S ALASKAN TRIP.

From the Hend Waters of the Yukon 1,800 Miles to the Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 .- Lieut. Schwatka. who with his party was picked up by Lieut, Ray at St. Michaels, speaking of his trip up the Yukon River, Alaska, says they started from Fort Vancouver, W. T., on May 21, being detailed by Gen. Miles to make an exploration of the valley of the Yukon. He travelled 2 800 miles overland, reaching the headwaters of the miles overland, reaching the headwaters of the river, where they constructed a raft of logs to navigate the stream to its mouth. They procured a crew of six Indians, and proceeded down the gradually increasing stream within 250 miles of Fort Chilcat, where rapids were encountered. Down them the Indians refused to go, and attempted to force the raft ashore. Schwatks, in order to suppress the mutiny, orened fire on the Indians, killing three, when the others submitted, and the rapids were run. The voyage on the raft was 1,829 miles. They proceeded to St. Michaels, where they boarded the Leo for this port.

The veyage on the raft was 1,829 miles. They proceeded to 8t. Michaels, where they boarded the Lee for this port.

Lieut, Schwalka claims that he has been further up the Yukon than any other white man. This is denied by Signal Service Officer Leavitt, who has been stationed at 8t. Michaels, and who also came down on the Lee. He says he ascended the Yukon to Fort Scikirk, 2,000 miles from its mouth. He describes the river as being one of the largest in the world, discharging fifty per cent. more water than the Mississippi, and as being at places seven miles in breadth.

TURNED AWAY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE The Public's Limited Chance to Visit the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-A party of visitors were very indignant to day at being refused admission to the White House on the plea that the rooms were under going repairs. Their indignation was fully justified. During the last three or four months thousands of stran-gers have come to Washington as sightseers. Many of hem have made long journeys from various parts of the country. But during that time the White House has been practically closed to visitors. Asthetic workmen have had possession of the building, and have been lessurely putting on dainty touches here and there in order to gratify the exacting taste of the President. The same

performance was gone through with last year.

Another complaint is made by visitors. Several of the departments shut their doors to outsiders at 2 o'clock every afternoon, and sightseers are not permitted after that hour even to walk through the corridors of the buildings. There is no reasonable excuse for the regulations now in force in the Treasury, the State. War, and Navy Bepartments. The Interior Department is open to the public till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Even outsiders having public business to attend to are excluded from most of the departments after 2 o'clock. This regulation is a clear violation of section 102 of the Revised Statutes, which declares:

"From Oct. 1 until April 1 in each year all the bureaus and offices in the State. War, Treasury, Navy, and Post Office Departments and in the General Land Office shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours in each day, and from April 1 until Oct. I at least ten hours in each day, except Sundays and days declared to be public holldays by law."

The fact is that none of the departments is open for the transaction of public hollshess even eight hours a day at any time of the year. very afternoon, and sightseers are not permitted after

New York Newspapers in Connecticut.

'Has the cutting of rates by the New York ers affected their sale in Hartford!"
Yes," said an Asylum street newsdealer this morn ing, "that is all the New York Heralds we sell now." As the gentleman spoke he unfolded his bundle of New the gentleman spoke he although the second supportionately small number of Heralds. "Before they lowered the price." he conginued, as he began folding the papers. "I used to Somehow or other people don't seem to like the Herald any more. Now just look at that pile of Suss. Pour weeks ago I didn't sell near as many as that. But just as soon as this newspaper war began most of my cus

sir, there's more than 350 Sexs in that pile." How many of the Times do you sell! "Well, more than I do of the Herald, I sell just shout a many of the Times now as before the rates were cut. The men that read the Times are a conservative clara. You can't chauge 'em. All the change has been in the Herald

and Sun. Almost everybody wants THE Sun now. I never have one left over, while the other papers are ther newsdealer said that his sale of Heralds had fallen off considerably since that paper had cut its rates, and he added that he was not sorry, for there was no money in it. He said Tus Son sold better than any New York paper he had.

Not True About Mr. Gladstone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sur of Oct. 4 a gentleman, signing himself "S. C. P.," wrote: "Aug. 1, 1892, Mr. Donald Currie (he was ther Sir Donald Currie) offers the British Premier the use of the steamship Grantelly Castle for a holiday craise, and the offer is accepted [Mr. Gladstone was recovering from a severe illness]. Christmas, 1882-83, Mr. Donald Curris, unknown but for the before-mentioned offer, becom Sir Donald Currie." In The Sun of Oct. 6 I pronounced this statement incorrect. In The Sun of to-day "S. C. P. reiterates this statement on the authority of Thom and Lodge. By referring to Thom, page 480, edition 1883 which I leave for verification (there is no edition of Lodge at Scribner's sufficiently late), or to any other Knightage published in this city, you will find that, as I stated, Sir Donald Currie was made a C. M. G. so far back as 1877, and a K. C. M. G. by Mr. Gladstone in 188 one year before he offered him, as a saturity, the use of his vessel, and has never accepted any favor of any kind since. "S. C. P.'s" statement is therefore shown by the authority to which he himself refers to have been up true, and as a sequence the unworthy insimuati

Evacuation Day's Centennial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor-respondent A. E. T. is in error when he thinks that the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of our city by the British troops is not being thought of by anybody. There will be a parade of the National Gu anybody. There will be a parade of the National Guard and also some visiting troops, and another feature of the day will be the unveiling of the statue to Washington on the Treasury steps in Wall street.

Evacuation Day ought to be celebrated as a holiday, and a bill was introduced in the Legislature last spring. It passed the House, and was never heard of afterward toy. Cleveland ought to declare the next Evacuation Day a legal holiday, and thus give the people a change to commemorate the day when the last British soldler passed from our shores.

A Remedy for Penman's Cramp.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In re-ponse to the question of "A Clerk," I send a remedy for cramp in the hand that has proved very efficacions in my case. Take tincture of capaicum, four ounces; spirits of turpentine, one ounce; mix them, and apply to the hand and wrist once or twice a day, so as to keep up a glow on the surface. If the turpentine prove too irritating, diminish the quantity of it or omif it altogether. Pour years ago I was almost driven to give up writing, bitt began to use the above, and still write almost as freely as ever.

KETSER, W. VA., Oct. S.

A Criticism on the New Two-cent Stamp. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My room nate and I and a friend of ours have been discussing the rood and bad points of the new two-cent postage stamp Our friend is a printer, I am a carpenter, and my roommate is an electrotyper. We all agree that the mechanical work on the stamp is wrong. The head of Gorge Washington leans forward too much. It is out of plumb. It is off the centre of equilibrium. There is a painful, strained, stooping attitude which surely cannot be cor-rect. SEVENTH WARD MECHANIC.

In Search of a Debating Club.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will any eader of The Sun inform me if there is any debating club in this city holding meetings in the evening the members of which are young men anxious for self im Naw Youk, Oct. 5

One cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. Those in need of a roundy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant slways prompt, thorough, and officially the system of the security of the securit

THE VIEWS OF AN OHIO MAN.

John W. Bookwalter on Social Progress

From the Cincinnati Enqui Being in the company of Mr. John Book valter and certain other bright gentlemen day or two ago, a discussion began on our progress and status compared to other nations Mr. Bookwalter said at different times during his conversation something like the following To a remark that was made about the main lifference between America and Asia, he said The principal difference is in our use of ma

chinery. As far as mere knowledge goes, particularly knowledge of man's nature and origin

and of those things which complete the inner structure of man, it is doubtful whether reach a three things the structure of man, it is doubtful whether reach a three things and the roffments what puts the structure of this property when the division of labor in manufacturing?

Think that the time will come when much of this inhor-saving meeting will be laid as the structure of the meeting of the structure of th

should think it would make first-rate manufacturing material.

He said, with reference to fever and ague:

"One might suppose that Holland would be afflicted with malaria greatly, since so much of it lies under the level of the sea. Yet I heard nothing about it there, and I am a believer in the doctrine that a people habituated to a certain climate will not suffer its evils like other people. In the Wabash Valley, where I was brought up, everybody had the malaria in the first generation, and now it does not affect the posterity of the old settlers. That may be the reason why the Dutch escape malaria."

The subject came up of manures to fertilize land. You see that, "said Mr. Bookwalter, to perfection in Japan. They regard a piece of ground as nothing more than a certain area on which to operate with manures. They expect the manures to a liquid, and are exceedingly particular about saving all they can. Whatever will strengthen the crops and the same time I doubt whether there is not relatively more uncultivated ground in Japan than in America, Japan has a great deal of marah and bog, and it is, in a certain view, the newest country in asia. They never cut down a tree but they plant another one."

Signs of an Open Winter as Mevenled by an From the Terre Haute Express

"What kind of a winter are we going to have uncle?" asked an Express reporter of an old squirrel hanter and mink trapper, who makes his home in the hills across the river."

I kinder calculate that we will have a rather mild

hills across the river.

I kinder calculate that we will have a rather mild winter, all the indications point to such:

What signs do you go by, uncle?

What signs do you go by, uncle?

Thave a good many signs, and I never knew one of them to fail yet. When I say we are going to have a mild winter, you can depend on it. Haven't lived in this county for forty years, and haven't I watched the winters right along, and oughth't I be able to tell?

Are the corn huaks thin this year?

You inter reckon they are. There are only two or throw layers of them, and they are as thin as calico. Why, the corn is all dry enough now to go through a snow without injury. The one or two frosts we have had lawe sucked all the sap out of it.

You hetter believe there.

show without injury. The one or two frosts we have had have sucked all the stap out of it."

"Are there any other indications besides the corn "as to better believe there are. Now, when the sun crossed the line the wind thew from the southeast. That indicates a mild winter every time. If it had slown from the north you could have been prepared to hear the wind blow great guns." Is that all?

"Is that all?"

"Not by a long ways. I could fell you enough to fill a book. My dog holed a ground how the other day. I had nothing to do, so I set to work and dug the animal out. He didn't have a leaf or a twig in his hole; hadn't nothing in the shape of a nest."

"Ist' it too early for ground hogs to make their nest!"

"all it too early for ground hogs to make their nest!"

"all it too early for ground hogs to make their nest!"

"all it too early for ground hogs to make their nest!"

"ist' it too had be nest."

"Ist' it too early for ground hogs to make their nest!"

"Ist' it too had be nest."

"Is there anything else!"

"Yes. The coons haven't commenced to gnaw the corn. That is a spiendid sign. And another sign, and a sign that never fails, the woodpeckers haven't commenced to drum. Now, if this was going to be a cold winter all the old dead trees would be covered with red-had the law of the control of the cold in the law of the cold in the law interest in the start of the stap the cold in them. There is not a sinarier bird than the woodpecker; he knows what he about when he is pecking away at an old limb from morning till night."

Wedded Under Autumn Leaves and Ferns St. John's Church at Clifton, Staten Island,

St. John's Church at Clifton, Staten Island, which was built after the style of the church at Stratford on Avon, was elegantly trimmed yesterday with scores of artistic floral designs in bright-had autumn leaves, intermined with forms and bitter awest berries. At a clock F. M. Dean E. M. Rodman of New Jersey, assisted by the Dean E. M. Rodman of New Jersey, assisted by the Dean E. M. Rodman of New Jersey, assisted by the Dean E. M. Rodman of New Jersey, assisted by the Dean E. M. Rodman of New Jersey, assisted by the Dean E. M. Rodman of New Jersey, assisted by the Dean E. M. Rodman of M. Rodman of Mr. And Mr. Charles H. Townsend of Clifton, to John Hitchcock Scribner of Stapleson. The Charles Scribner of Stapleson and Mr. Charles H. Townsend of Clifton, to John Hitchcock Scribner of Stapleson. The University acted as best man. That were no bridesismaids. The caremony was very quiet throughout, and no reception was held. The bride was discussed in a brown silk traveling costume, and the couples proceeded immediately after the ceremony upon their proceeded immediately after the ceremony upon their proceeded immediately after the ceremony upon the proceeded immediately after the

Not a Representative Meeting. From the Brooklyn Bagle.

The meeting held at the Academy of Music on Saturday avening, for the purpose of nominating Sayer Low as "the resistant of the purpose of nominating Sayer Low as "the resistant of the purpose of nominating Sayer Low as "the resistant of the purpose of the said of have been representative stable, but it cannot be said to have been representative stable, the cannot be said of his possible of the said of the property of the said of the s

BUNBEAMS

-An inquirer having asked, "What is the

What will you take !" -It is estimated that the new buildings to

e creeted in Knoxville, Term, in the coming twelvemild a \$100,000 botel there

-The Cumberland Valley Railroad Comany has relieved Levi McCormick from duty and prom-sed him full pay for the rest of his life. He has been for hirty-two years a conductor on the company's road -A colored pastor led his congregation to the diamond field in Houston, Texas, where the beys were playing at base ball on Sunday, and there the brethren and sisters knell in prayer. They occupied all

brethren and sisters knelt in prayer. They occu the bases and thus effectually stopped the game. -They tried to smuggle opium into Sam Francisco by hiding it in ordinary blocks of wood hol-owed out. The blocks were placed under a gangway, so as to support it, and mislead the Custom Hor-ficers; but a protruding screw exposed the fraud.

-The Prince of Bulgaria, the most insignificant of European sovereigns, a young man of twenty-six, who never commanded a regiment in the field, possesses thirty seven decorations, many of them of a high order, and originally intended only for those who had distinguished themselves in action.

-W. D. Howells does not believe in taking vacations after hard work. He "fails to see that long terms of intellectual inactivity are beneficial." On the contrary, he thinks them injurious. There is a reluctance about turning to work again. Rather than take a long vacation he apportions his work so that it nover be -Justice of the Peace Turner of Harshaw,

Arizona, fought with one Fenter, and then went to his office, made out the necessary legal papers, and had Fenter arrested and taken before him. Fenter was given the option of \$50 fine or fifty days in the county ail. A day or two later District Attorney Smith re--A Baltimorean who has just returned

from New South Wales says that some of the "sheep stations" there have from 100,000 to 300,000 acres, and as many as 250,000 sheep. On Alfred Hay's farm 2,000 theep were shorn before breakfast by about sevenly five shearers. Kangaroos are numerous and troublesome. They ruin the sheep passures, and the Government has been constrained to effer a bounty of 75 cents a head for their scalps. Hundreds of thousands are killed annually, -A clergyman had a favorite and very in-

telligent dog who committed a grievous fault one Sun-day morning. His master, on returning from church. "did not beat him but took hold of him and talked to him most bitterly, most severely. He talked on and or for a long time in the same serious and reproachfu strain." and the dog was so deeply impressed with his own total deprayity that he retused all food, placed away, and died in the course of a day or two. This story is told in the London Speciator by the reverend rentleman himself. -Gen. Lew Wallace says that he was converted to Christianity by Col. Ingersoll. He was in-clined to be skeptical as to the divinity of Christ. Inger-

soil presented his infidel views. Wallace was much im-pressed, but finally remarked that he was not prepared o agree with Ingersoll on certain extreme propositions Ingersoil thereupon urged Wallace to give the matter careful study, expressing his confidence that he would, after so doing, fully acquiesce in the Ingersoil view. For six years he thought, studied, and searched. At the enof that time he said : "The result is the absolute convic tion that Jesus of Nazareth is not only a Christ and the Christ, but that he is also my Christ, my Saviour, and my Redeemer."

-The census of 1880 gives the total population of Austria and Hungary at 37,780,210, of which number 22,144,244 belong to Austria and 15,042,002 to Hungary. Divided into nationalities, the population of the two countries consists, in round numbers, of 10,000,000 Germans, 7,000,000 Czechs and Moravians, 6,200, 000 Magyara, 4,200,000 Serve-Croats, 3,300,000 Polss, 3,200,000 Ruthenians, 2,500,000 Roumanians, 1,200,000 Slovenians, and 680,000 Italians. Classified according to their religious tenets, there are 29,753,109 Catholies of the Roman, Greek, and Oriental Churches, 3,450,000 Orfession, 1,450,000 Protestants of th Augsburg confession, and 1,640,000 Israelites.

-Interest in a new Chicago play arises from the uncertainty whether an actress in a riding costume will, without mishap, get through the scene in which she wears it. The garment presents no peculiari-ties as to its waist, but the skirt is so scant of breadth that she can step only the twelve inch kind of a foot at a stride. As she is tall and thin, her danger of losing her balance is imminent at every move. Some night she will tip over on the stage, and they will have to set her up again, like a bowled tenpin. "As far as that par-ticular role is concerned," said a member of the con-pany, "we had a whole week of full dress rehearals. Why? So as to get the girl accustomed to her trying costume. Practice has made her graceful in it, and we

-The British Consul at Palermo, in Sicily, in an official report says: "Large quantities of Sicilian wine have of late been exported to France. The red wine of Riposoto has had great favor in the French mar ket since the phylloxera has played such havoc in the vineyards of Berdesux. The wine thus imported from Sicily at a very low price is turned into claret by the addition of some French wine and other ingredients, and sold in the markets of Burope as genuine French wine. One of the Sicilian wines, named Corvo, is very much like Sauterne, and obtained the gold medal at Bordeaux in 1882, and its price to about one shilling the bottle in Palermo. It is a lighter wine than Marsala or Zucco and, mixed with soda water, makes a most pleasing drink, somewhat like champagne."

Bregman, the Cleveland diver, tells the following story "Once I went up to Twin Lakes, near titlend, Mich., to dive for the body of a man who had gone in awimming with two companions. I found an immense concourse of people on the shore. The grief-stricken mother had erected a stand, and was doing an mmense business in sandwiches and circus lemonade A collection of \$400 for her and her son's children had been taken up, and part of it had been set apart to pay me and foot the burial expenses. I searched several hours, but found no body. Months afterward I met a man from that region, and he said: 'Say mister, do you know why you couldn't find that body!' I gave it up. 'Why, the fellow was up in the pineries of Michigan. When he sunk he swam to the other shore, where he had another suit of clothes hid. He wanted to get away from his wife, and that's the way he did it.' "

-Machine guns in the field are now en-Grely abandoned. The French mitrailleuse, from which such wonders were expected, was as heavy as a field gun and required six horses to draw it. Its range was practically the same as that of infantry, and had its dis-advantages. If the range was correct and the mark renained steady, great execution was done, but the slightesterror would throw every bullet out unless at short range. Both French and dermans have given up ma chine guns for the field, and have increased and devel-oped their field artillery. They both admit that the ma-chine gun cannot face field artillery at artillery ranges. and that its projectiles have no power whatever against walls or buildings or earthworks; but they believe when two hostile bodies of infantry are closing, the machine guns may be brought from cover, in which they should be kept till then, and may then exercise great influence

-The performances by the Davenport brothers and other Spiritualists are clumsy compared with the arts of the far Northwest Indians. The conjur-ers are legion that will permit themselves to be bound. not merely hand and foot, but the whole body swathed not merely hand and foot, but the whole body swathed with thougs, withes, ropes, and rawhides, and afterward tied up in afnet, and their release themselves almost instantly on being placed in a little "medicine lodge" of skins constructed for the purpose, the bonds being thrown out through an opening in the top, without a knot apparently disturbed. Dr. Archle Stockwell writer that he recently saw a medicine man go through with a long series of incantations, drummings, rattlings of gourds, Ac., for the relief of a consumptive, lying in the centre of an ordinary lodge. Suddenly he announced centre of an ordinary lodge. Suddenly he announced that he had discovered the spirit that afflicted the sufferer, and thereupon, plunging his hands beneath the single blanket with which she was covered, drew forth the carcass of a full grown wolf, and fung it with great violence against the door, greatly to the delight, mysti-fication, and antisfaction of the beholders. He now as sured the friends of the speedy recovery of the squaw, but she died the same night, nevertheless.

-"The Miseries and Perplexities of Charleston Housewives" is the title of an article in the Charleston Courier: "There are probably 15,000 colored persons employed in Charleston as servants. The wages paid run from \$2 up to \$30 a month, and it is repeable. The lower transfer of the probable of the contract of the con probable that one-half of the servants change their situations every month. An average woman cook gets from \$6 to \$8 a month, with board and lodging. Colored women who cook and wash for families of say six per-sons get from \$7 to \$6 a month. Children's nurses get from \$6 to \$0 a month; housemaids from \$4 to \$5 a mouth. The males find employment as drivers of vehi-cies, hotel waiters, house servants, and sometimes as cooks, at from \$6 to \$9) a month. In the spring a very large proportion of the colored people get employment on the strawberry and vegetable farms in the suburbs. In winter many of them are employed along shere and in the cotton presses. The hotel waiters generally find places at the watering places in the North in summer and return in winter. The average dwelling in Charles ton is not adapted for economical housekeeping, and our housewives are more dependent upon help than their more favored sisters who live in flats in Northers cities, and who can always, at a moment's notice, get a breakfast or a dinner served from a restantant within a

lock of the dwelling."

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